



Sun Blade™ 6000 Disk Module Product Notes

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Preface

This document intended to bring you late breaking information about the system, as well as workarounds for problems you might encounter when installing, configuring, or operating your Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module. This information is designed for system administrators who are experienced with the installation and configuration of the basic system components and its software.

Issues include information that you should know about, such as prerequisites, tips, troubleshooting hints, and change requests. Change requests have tracking numbers shown in parentheses.

Related Documentation

For a description of the document set for the Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module, see the *Where To Find Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module Documentation* sheet that is packed with your system and also posted at the product's documentation site at this URL:

<http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/coll/blade6000dskmod>

Translated versions of some of these documents are available at the web site described above in French, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Korean, and Japanese. English documentation is revised more frequently and might be more up-to-date than the translated documentation.

Typographic Conventions

Typeface	Meaning	Examples
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; onscreen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>% You have mail.</code>
AaBbCc123	What you type, when contrasted with onscreen computer output	<code>% su</code> Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new words or terms, words to be emphasized. Replace command-line variables with real names or values.	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . These are called <i>class</i> options. You <i>must</i> be superuser to do this. To delete a file, type <code>rm filename</code> .

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Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module Product Notes, part number 820-1709-13.

Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module Product Notes

This document contains late-breaking information and issues for the Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module. Sections included in this document:

- [“Firmware Revision History” on page 2](#)
- [“Obtaining the Latest Firmware Updates” on page 2](#)
- [“Hardware Issues” on page 3](#)
- [“Software Issues” on page 13](#)

Firmware Revision History

The firmware release history for the Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module and supported SAS NEMs is listed in the following table.

Note – Both the disk module and the SAS NEM firmware need to be at the same revision level.

TABLE 1-1 Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module and SAS NEM Firmware

Firmware Revision	Base Firmware Delivery Platform	Supported Hardware	Description
5.02.10 (502A)	Sun Common Array Manager 6.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module• Sun Blade 6000 Multi-Fabric Network Express Module• Sun Blade 6000 10GbE Multi-Fabric Network Express Module• Sun Blade 6000 Virtualized Multi-Fabric 10GbE Network Express Module	Initial release.
5.02.14 (502E)	Sun Common Array Manager 6.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module• Sun Blade 6000 Multi-Fabric Network Express Module• Sun Blade 6000 10GbE Multi-Fabric Network Express Module• Sun Blade 6000 Virtualized Multi-Fabric 10GbE Network Express Module	Support was added for second source to monitor disk module temperature and voltage.

Obtaining the Latest Firmware Updates

The latest firmware for the Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module is available using the Sun Common Array Manager (CAM), available on the Sun download web site, at:

http://www.sun.com/storagetek/management_software/resource_management/cam/get_it.html

Hardware Issues

This chapter describes hardware issues related to the Sun Blade6000 disk module. The following issues are described:

- [“Disk Drive’s Green LED Does not Stop Blinking After Resync Completes \(6717566\)” on page 4](#)
- [“Amber Locate LED Does not Show X6220 Server Blade HDDs \(6711327\)” on page 4](#)
- [“Repeated Warning Messages When Inserting or Powering on a Disk Blade, SAS-NEM, or Disk \(6694909\)” on page 5](#)
- [“Yellow Service LED for one Disk Comes on After RAID 1E Volume is Created \(6706908\)” on page 6](#)
- [“Multiple HDD Resynch LEDs May Blink Simultaneously \(6663520\)” on page 6](#)
- [“Expander Status Change Event Sent When Disk Blade is Hot-Plugged \(6625472\)” on page 7](#)
- [“During Array Initialization with Build and Verify, HDDs Did Not Show the Green LED \(6805033\)” on page 7](#)
- [“On the SP Console, Scrolling Characters Cause Difficulty in Cursor Navigation \(6812100\)” on page 8](#)
- [“Power State of Blades From CMM Show Incorrect Environment \(OFF\) \(6823893\)” on page 9](#)
- [“When Multiple Reset Commands are Performed the Sun Blade 6000 Will Fail to Power On \(6824045\)” on page 9](#)
- [“Controller Kernel Stops Running After Reset \(6793466\)” on page 9](#)
- [“Controller Kernel Stops Running After Reset \(6793466\)” on page 9](#)

Disk Drive's Green LED Does not Stop Blinking After Resync Completes (6717566)

When a RAID resync is in progress, the disk drive's green LED blinks in a regular pattern. It should stop blinking and stay lit after the resync completes. However, when a faulty disk in a RAID 1 mirror is replaced (in the same slot) the LED continues to blink in some cases, indicating the resynch is still in progress.

Workaround

The resync status of a RAID volume can be observed using the MegaRAID Storage Manager (MSM) software in Windows and Linux, `raidctl` in Solaris, or the LSI BIOS Configuration Utility. These are all documented in the *Sun LSI 106x RAID User's Guide* (820-4933).

The green LED can be reset to the normal condition (solid green) by power cycling the Sun Blade 6000 Modular System Chassis and then removing and re-inserting the Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module.

Amber Locate LED Does not Show X6220 Server Blade HDDs (6711327)

In the SAS Topology screen of the LSI BIOS Configuration Utility, there is a mechanism to turn on the disk amber LED of the disks in a RAID volume to locate them. This locate feature is not functional for directly attached disks in host server blade disk bays.

Workaround

In the SAS Topology screen, you can select Direct Attach Devices to view direct attached disks on host server blades.

LSI Corp Config Utility		v6.20.02.00 (2008.04.24)	
SAS Topology -- SAS1068E			
		Device Identifier	Device Info
SAS1068E(02:00:00)			
└ Enclosure	Direct Attach Devices		Controller
└ Bay 0	SEAGATE ST973402SSUN72G 0400		SAS
└ Bay 1	RAID Physical Disk		SAS
└ Bay 2	FUJITSU MAY2073RCSUN72G 0601		SAS
└ Enclosure	SUN	NEM Plus 5029	Enclosure
└ Enclosure	SUN	NEM Plus 5029	Enclosure
└ Enclosure	SUN	Blade Storage 5029	Enclosure
└ Enclosure	SUN	Blade Storage 5029	Enclosure
└ IR VOL	LSILOGICLogical Volume 3000		

The bay number next to the disk shown as a member of the RAID volume corresponds to the silk-screen number on the host server blade's bays. In the case above, the disk that is a member of the RAID volume is in the disk bay with silk-screen label 1.

Repeated Warning Messages When Inserting or Powering on a Disk Blade, SAS-NEM, or Disk (6694909)

The following pair of warning messages may appear repeatedly upon insertion of HDDs and upon powering on Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module or Sun Blade 6000 Multi-Fabric Network Expansion Module:

```
scsi: WARNING: /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/LSILogic,sas@0 (mpt0):
```

```
mpt_handle_event_sync: IOCStatus=0x7, IOCLogInfo=0x0
```

Workaround

These warning messages are benign and can be ignored.

Yellow Service LED for one Disk Comes on After RAID 1E Volume is Created (6706908)

After creating a RAID 1E volume, one or more of the member disk drive's amber service LEDs may turn on, even though there is no HDD fault.

Workaround

If you create a RAID 1E volume, ignore the amber service LEDs on the disk drives. Instead, view the disk drive's status using the MegaRAID Storage Manager (MSM) software in Windows and Linux, `raidctl` in Solaris, or the LSI BIOS Configuration Utility. These are all documented in *Sun LSI 106x RAID User's Guide* (820-4933).

Multiple HDD Resynch LEDs May Blink Simultaneously (6663520)

Only one RAID volume at a time can resynch. When volume B needs to resynch, but volume A is resynching, volume B must wait to resynch until the volume A resynch is completed.

If a disk in an LSI RAID volume B fails while another RAID volume (volume A) is resynching, the resynch light on the hot-spare for volume B starts blinking even though volume B has not begun to resynch.

Workaround

This is expected behavior. One volume is resynching and the other is in queue to resynch. You can view the status of each RAID (A is resynching and B is degraded) using the MegaRAID Storage Manager (MSM) software in Windows and Linux, `raidctl` in Solaris, or the LSI BIOS Configuration Utility. These are all documented in *Sun LSI 106x RAID User's Guide* (820-4933).

Expander Status Change Event Sent When Disk Blade is Hot-Plugged (6625472)

When you change your storage hardware configuration, you may see the following Solaris message:

```
mpt0: unknown event 1b received
```

The message is harmless and may be safely ignored.

Workaround

Ignore the message. Check for the availability of a patch for this defect.

During Array Initialization with Build and Verify, HDDs Did Not Show the Green LED (6805033)

When a Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module is connected to a Sun Blade RAID 5 Expansion Module (X4620A) and you build a RAID volume that includes disks in slot 4 and/or slot 6, the LEDs on these disk will not blink during RAID initialization, rebuilding or verification.

Workaround

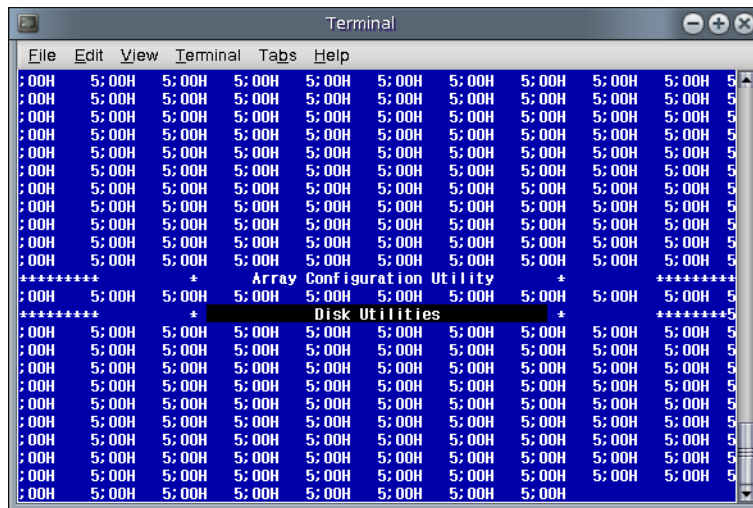
Use the Sun RAID Manager interface to confirm that disks four and/or six are part of the RAID volume. Alternatively, use the Sun Blade G2 RAID 0/1 Expansion Module (X4607A).

On the SP Console, Scrolling Characters Cause Difficulty in Cursor Navigation (6812100)

When a Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module is connected to a Sun Blade RAID 5 Expansion Module (X4620A) and you attempt to connect to the BIOS through the SP the screen will be obscured by scrolling "5:00H" characters.

[I 5 ; 0 0 H

FIGURE 2-1 Scrolling Characters in Adaptec BIOS Main Menu



Workaround

1. Don't use the SP. Connect to the host blade directly.
2. Use the Sun Blade G2 RAID 0/1 Expansion Module (X4607A).

Power State of Blades From CMM Show Incorrect Environment (OFF) (6823893)

When power is removed from the Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module, whether by power cycling the blade itself or the entire chassis, the power state shown by the CMM command `show /CH/` will show the blade as powered off when it is actually powered on

Workaround

Run the `start /CH/` command from the CMM.

When Multiple Reset Commands are Performed the Sun Blade 6000 Will Fail to Power On (6824045)

When resetting the Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module through the CMM, the power state shown by the CMM command `show /CH/` will show the blade as powered off when it is actually powered on.

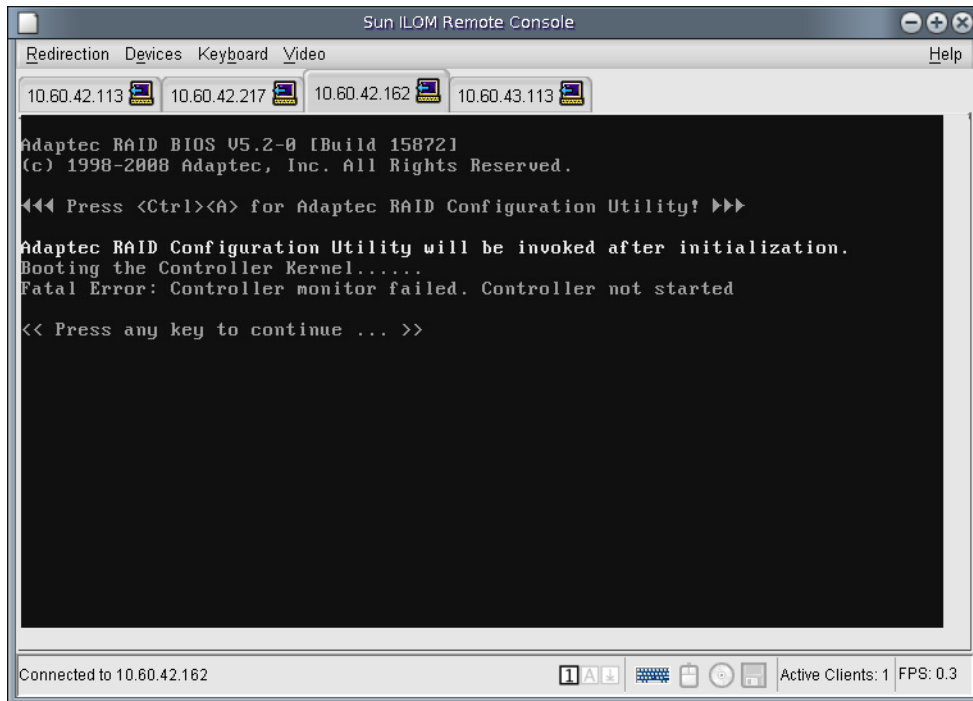
Workaround

Use the `start /CH/` and `stop /CH/` command from the CMM instead of the reset command.

Controller Kernel Stops Running After Reset (6793466)

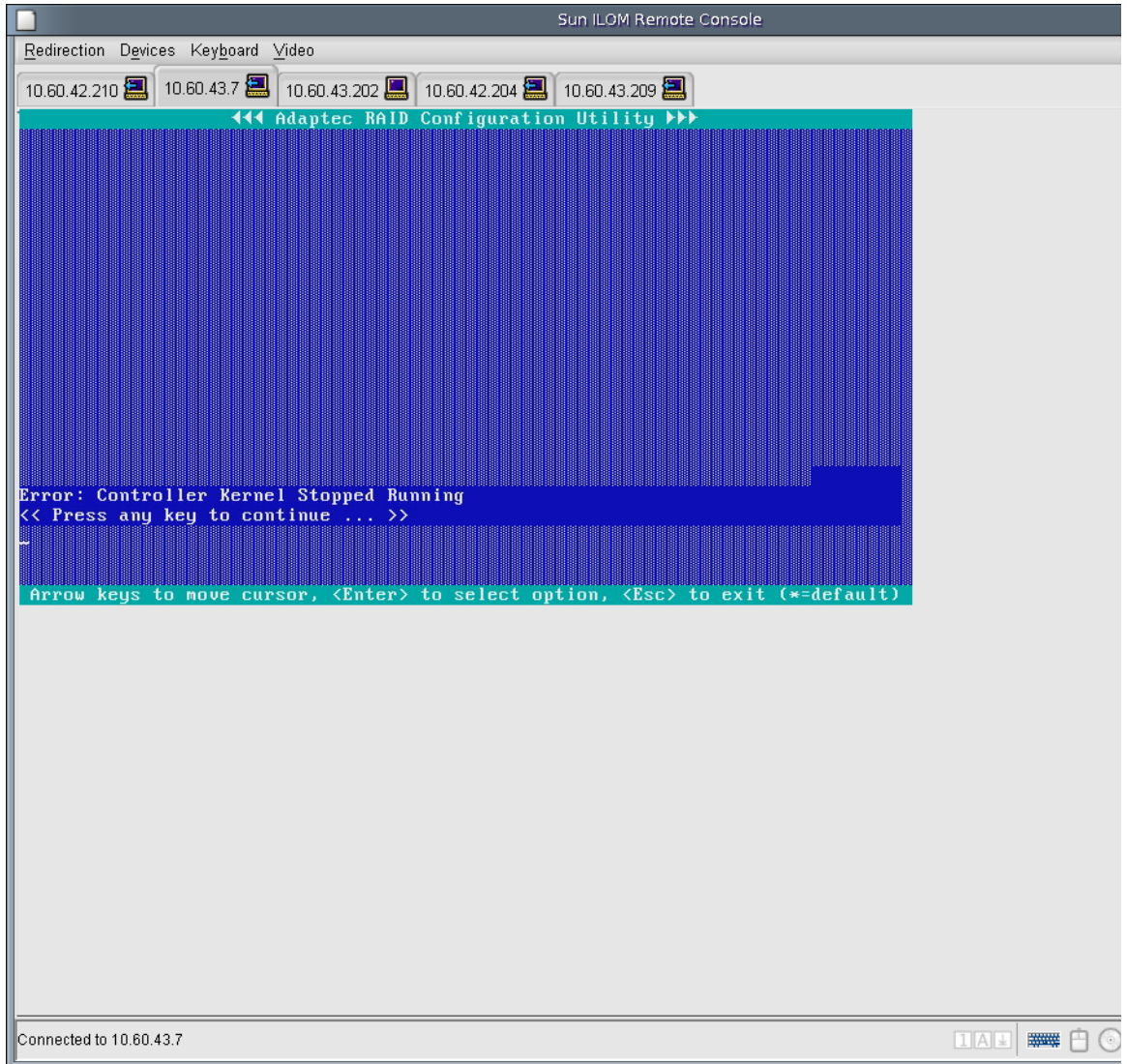
The HBA hangs during system reboot or boot up.

FIGURE 2-2 Reboot Hang



The HBA crashes in the Adaptec BIOS RAID manager.

FIGURE 2-3 Controller Error



Workaround

▼ To reset the controller:

1. Shut down the CPU blade by pressing the power button in the front panel.
2. Eject the Sun Blade 6000 away from the chassis backplane.
3. Eject all internal HDDs from the backplane (if any).
4. Power up the CPU blade.
5. Press <Ctrl-A> at the RAID BIOS to enter BIOS CU. Make sure that there is no disk in the system.
6. Press <Esc> to exit RAID BIOS and reboot the system. Repeat Step 5, and continue to step 7
7. Press the CPU blade power button to shut down the system.

▼ To reboot the system after reset:

1. At the power off, insert Vela back to the same slot configuration.
2. Insert all internal hard disk drives back to their own slots (If any)
3. Power up the CPU blade.

Software Issues

This chapter describes software issues related to the Sun Blade 6000 disks module. The following issues are described:

VMWare

[“VMWare ESX does not recognize SCSI IDs \(6790706\)” on page 14](#)

Solaris Issues

- [“Solaris OS Will not Install on 1 TByte RAID” on page 15](#)
- [“raidctl Operations Can Take More Than One Minute \(6723851\)” on page 16](#)
- [“format Command Shows “Drive Not Available”\(6725695\)” on page 16](#)
- [“Solaris Patch Required for Miniroot of Network Installers \(6634536\)” on page 17](#)
- [“Solaris 0 5/08 Cannot be Installed From DVD on Server Blades in Filled Chassis \(6735573\)” on page 18](#)
- [“mpxio-Capable SAS Disks Cannot be Managed by Solaris raidctl \(6523832\)” on page 18](#)
- [“raidctl -l Truncates Solaris Volume Names \(6729161\)” on page 19](#)
- [“Cannot Reactivate RAID Volumes on Servers Running the Solaris OS Using raidctl \(6695619\)” on page 19](#)
- [“mpt Driver Warning Messages During Solaris System Boot up \(6634061\)” on page 21](#)
- [“Sun Blade T6300 and T63200 Server Modules Might Hang at Boot \(6662335\)” on page 22](#)
- [“scsi_vhci.conf Setting for MPxIO Needs to be Reset \(6742736\)” on page 22](#)
- [“Solaris mpxio-upgrade Incompatible with ZFS \(6707555\)” on page 23](#)

Linux Issues

- [“Delete All Partitions Error With SUSE Linux Installer \(6729550\)”](#) on page 15

Windows Issues

- [“Failure to Complete Partition Request With SAS Disks and Windows Server 2003”](#) on page 23
- [“Removing One NEM Causes Windows Server 2003 to Reboot \(6715806\)”](#) on page 24
- [“Cannot Create Partition on Both Instances of a Dual-Pathed Disk With Windows Server 2003 \(6715806\)”](#) on page 24

VMWare ESX does not recognize SCSI IDs (6790706)

VMware ESX 3.5 fails to recognize disks with SCSI IDs greater than 61 on the Sun Blade 6000 disk module. You may encounter this in installations with very high disk counts, which can occur when more than four disk blades are installed in a single Sun Blade 6000 chassis.

When larger configuration exist in the chassis and multipathing is enabled, some disks may not be available for use to ESX.

You may occasionally see the error, but there will be no interruption in service. This problem will be fixed in a future release.

Workaround

Limit the number of disk blades to four per Sun Blade 6000 chassis.

Solaris OS Will not Install on 1 TByte RAID

The Solaris OS cannot be installed on a RAID array larger than one terabyte.

The Solaris installer OS doesn't support it.

Workaround

There is no workaround for this issue.

Delete All Partitions Error With SUSE Linux Installer (6729550)

If you choose to delete all partitions during SUSE Linux installation and you are using a disk blade with two SAS-NEMs and no hardware RAID, you will see a popup window with message "system error code was: -1014". Then, when you click OK, the installation aborts.

Note – This problem only occurs when you are using an LSI SAS host bus adapter. If you are using an Adaptec host bus adapter, you *must* create volumes with the BIOS RAID configuration utility, so that the OS is unaware of the second path.

Explanation

Under the conditions described, each physical disk is shown to the OS as two logical disks. The SUSE installer is not multi-path aware, so it cannot combine two logical disks into one entity. When you choose to delete all partitions, the installer tries to delete partitions on both logical disks. This operation fails and you get the error message.

Workaround

There are two possible workarounds:

1. Choose only one instance of the disk for partition deletion: Reboot the system and restart the installation process. Do not choose to delete any partition except the boot and root file system. Once the OS is installed and booted up, you can make modification to partition tables.
2. Use the LSI BIOS configuration utility to create a hardware RAID volume. Then the OS is unaware of the second path.

raidctl Operations Can Take More Than One Minute (6723851)

On SPARC systems `raidctl -l` and `raidctl -S` operations could take more than one minutes per disk.

Workaround

None at present. Check for the availability of a patch for this problem.

format Command Shows “Drive Not Available” (6725695)

The Solaris `format` command shows disks as "drive not available" after RAID volumes are created or deleted using `raidctl`.

Workaround

There are two workarounds:

1. Reboot the system.
2. When the `format` command results in a `driver not available` message, use the `cfgadm -c` command to unconfigure the corresponding disk access point, regardless of whether a volume is created or deleted.

Solaris Patch Required for Miniroot of Network Installers (6634536)

Solaris 10 5/08 cannot be installed on server blades whose paired disk blade contains above a certain number of hard drives. A patch must be added to the miniroot of network install servers for users who maintain network install servers.

Workaround

This is the procedure for adding patch 138076-02 to the x86 miniroot. The procedure must be done on an x86 system running the latest Solaris 10update, with the latest available packaging/patching utilities installed:

1. **cd to your Solaris_10/Tools directory.**

2. **Run setup_install_server to a local directory:**

```
# ./setup_install_server -b /export/home/s10u5_patch
```

3. **Unpack the miniroot:**

```
# /boot/solaris/bin/root_archive unpackmedia  
/export/home/s10u5_patch /export/home/s10u5_patch_mr
```

4. **Install the patch.**

```
# patchadd -C /export/home/s10u5_patch_mr <patch directory>
```

5. **Pack up the new miniroot:**

```
# /boot/solaris/bin/root_archive packmedia  
/export/home/s10u5_patch /export/home/s10u5_patch_mr
```

Now on your install server, use setup_install_server and then copy the newly generated x86.miniroot over:

1. **cd to your Solaris_10/Tools directory.**

2. **Run setup_install_server to a local directory:**

```
# ./setup_install_server /export/home/s10u5_patch
```

3. **Save the old x86.miniroot file:**

```
# cd /export/home/s10u5_patch/boot  
# cp -p x86.miniroot x86.miniroot.orig
```

4. Copy the new x86.miniroot file from the machine on which you built it, for example:

```
# cp -p  
/net/<machine_name>/export/home/s10u5_patch/boot/x86.miniroot.
```

Solaris 0 5/08 Cannot be Installed From DVD on Server Blades in Filled Chassis (6735573)

Solaris 10 5/08 cannot be installed on X6220 blades in a Sun Blade 6000 chassis that contains above a certain number of hard drives in disk blades.

An installation from DVD will fail if the chassis is populated with server/disk pairs.

Workaround

Remove all blades from the chassis except for a single X6220 server blade or a pair of an X6220 server blade and a disk blade. Then install Solaris 10 5/08.

After the installation the system should be booted and patch 138076 applied before repopulating the chassis with other blades.

mpxio-Capable SAS Disks Cannot be Managed by Solaris raidctl (6523832)

If MPxIO is enabled for the mpt SAS driver, raidctl cannot be used to create and manage RAID volumes.

Workaround

Create RAID volumes with the raidctl utility before enabling MPxIO. If you need to change or create RAID volumes after MPxIO is enabled, disable MPxIO first, make the changes or create the RAID volumes, and re-enable MPxIO.

raidctl -l Truncates Solaris Volume Names (6729161)

When using `raidctl -l` with a volume name, the output will truncate the volume name to seven characters if the volume target ID is larger than 100. For example,

```
# raidctl -l c0t102d0
```

Volume	Size	Stripe	Status	Cache	RAID

c0t102d	136.6G	64K	OPTIMAL	OFF	RAID0

Workaround

Ignore the volume name that gets listed in the output when `raidctl -l <volume name>` is used. You can still use the rest of the information displayed.

Cannot Reactivate RAID Volumes on Servers Running the Solaris OS Using raidctl (6695619)

When a system motherboard or a daughter card (like REMs) with an LSI host bus adapter is replaced in the field, `raidctl` does not allow reactivation of the RAID volumes. The RAID volume information is in metadata on the disks, but the state of the volume is changed in inactive after the replacement.

The `raidctl` utility does not allow activation of RAID volumes, so that the volume cannot be reactivated on systems running the Solaris OS.

Workaround

The workaround for SPARC systems is documented in Appendix A of the *Sun Blade 6000 Disk Module Service Manual* (part number 820-1703).

For x64 systems running the Solaris OS (or Linux or Windows), you can reactivate the array using the LSI or Adaptec BIOS RAID configuration utilities.

For systems running Linux or Windows, you can also use the LSI MSM software or the Sun StorageTek RAID Manager software (Adaptec controllers).

`raidctl` Cannot set Hot-Spare (6692827)

The Solaris `raidctl` utility cannot set a disk as a hot-spare. The `raidctl -a -g` options do not work.

Workaround

None for SPARC systems.

For all OS on x64 servers, you can set hot-spares using the LSI or Adaptec BIOS RAID configuration utilities.

For systems running Linux or Windows, you can also use the MSM software or the Sun StorageTek RAID Manager software (Adaptec controllers).

`raidctl -d` Operation Can Delete a Mounted RAID Volume (6750744)

The `raidctl -d` operation does not check for mounted RAID volumes and will delete such a volume even if it is mounted.

Workaround

There is no workaround. Before deleting a volume using the `raidctl -d` option, please use the `mount` command to check to see if there are any mounted partitions on the volume.

For example:

```
# raidctl -l | egrep -i volume
```

```
Controller: 0
```

```
Volume:c0t20d0
```

To see if any partitions on volume c0t20d0 are mounted, execute this command:

```
# mount | egrep c0t20d0

/ on /dev/dsk/c0t20d0s0
read/write/setuid/devices/intr/largefiles/logging/xattr/onerror=
panic/dev=800008 on Fri Oct  3 16:16:17 2008
/export/home on /dev/dsk/c0t20d0s7
read/write/setuid/devices/intr/largefiles/logging/xattr/onerror=
panic/dev=80000f on Fri Oct  3 16:16:28 2008
```

This output indicates that the volume does have mounted partitions, one of which is the root (boot) partition, so deleting the volume will lose that data and render the system unbootable. Deleting this volume is inadvisable.

mpt Driver Warning Messages During Solaris System Boot up (6634061)

After making storage hardware configuration changes, you may see warning messages during Solaris system boot up similar to the following:

```
WARNING: /pci@0/pci@0/pci@2/scsi@0 (mpt0):
mpt_get_sas_device_page0 config: IOCStatus=0x8022,
IOCLogInfo=0x30030501WARNING: /pci@0/pci@0/pci@2/scsi@0 (mpt0):
mpt_get_sas_device_page0 config: IOCStatus=0x8022,
IOCLogInfo=0x30030501WARNING: /pci@0/pci@0/pci@2/scsi@0 (mpt0):
mpt_get_sas_device_page0 config: IOCStatus=0x8022,
IOCLogInfo=0x30030501WARNING: /pci@0/pci@0/pci@2/scsi@0 (mpt0):
mpt_get_sas_device_page0 config: IOCStatus=0x8022,
IOCLogInfo=0x30030501WARNING: /pci@0/pci@0/pci@2/scsi@0 (mpt0):
mpt_get_sas_device_page0 config: IOCStatus=0x8022,
IOCLogInfo=0x30030501WARNING: /pci@0/pci@0/pci@2/scsi@0 (mpt0):
```

These messages are harmless and may be safely ignored.

Workaround

Ignore the messages. To eliminate them from future reboots, run `devfsadm -C` to remove any outdated device links.

Sun Blade T6300 and T63200 Server Modules Might Hang at Boot (6662335)

Sun Blade T6300 and T6320 Server Modules can hang at boot when Sun Blade 6000 10GbE Multi-Fabric NEM is used. This occurs infrequently.

Workaround

Reboot or reset from Open boot until fix for is available. Contact Sun Service Center if three successive reboot cycles does not resolve the issue.

scsi_vhci.conf Setting for MPxIO Needs to be Reset (6742736)

By default when Solaris is installed, multi-pathed IO (MPxIO) to Vela disks is disabled. When this feature is enabled by the user, the `load-balance` variable in the file `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` defaults to `round-robin`. It should be reset to `none`.

Setting

```
load-balance=none
```

will cause only one path to be used for active IO, with the other path used for failover.

A serious performance degradation will result if the `load-balance` variable is left set to `round-robin` since that would result in IO being attempted on the passive path.

Solaris `mpxio-upgrade` Incompatible with ZFS (6707555)

When enabling or disabling MPxIO in conjunction with ZFS root, the system will not reboot cleanly because the `mpxio-upgrade` does not know how to handle ZFS root.

Workaround

1. **Disable the `mpxio-upgrade` service.**
2. **Run `/lib/mpxio/stsmboot_util -u`**
3. **Reboot.**

Failure to Complete Partition Request With SAS Disks and Windows Server 2003

When a Windows Server 2003 (32-bit or 64-bit) OS is installed on a SAS disk in a Server Module disk and there are two Multi-Fabric NEMs in the chassis, each physical disk on a Sun Blade Disk Module will show up as two different disks in Windows. However, only one of these disks can have a physical partition allocation. If you attempt to create another partition on the second disk, Windows Logical Disk Manager will not be able to complete the request.

Workarounds

1. Create a partition on only one of the two disks.
2. Create a hardware RAID volume using the SAS host bus adapter's RAID configuration utility (entered through the server's BIOS on initial boot-up). The the OS will see only one disk.

Removing One NEM Causes Windows Server 2003 to Reboot (6715806)

When a Windows Server 2003 (32-bit and 64-bit) OS is installed on a SAS disk in a disk module and there are two Multi-Fabric NEMs in the chassis, there are two paths to the disk where the OS resides. Removing one NEM breaks one path and the OS automatically reboots.

Workarounds

- Install the OS on a disk in the server blade, if the server blade supports direct attached disks. Such disks have only one path to the SAS host bus adapter and thus to the OS. This path does not go through the Multi-Fabric NEM.
- If you install your OS on a disk in a disk blade, power down any Windows Server 2003 server blades in the system before when removing the NEM.

Cannot Create Partition on Both Instances of a Dual-Pathed Disk With Windows Server 2003 (6715806)

When a Windows Server 2003 (32-bit or 64-bit) OS is installed and there are two Multi-Fabric NEMs in the chassis, each physical disk on a Sun Blade Disk Module will show up as two different disks in Windows. However, only one of these disks can have a physical partition allocation. If the user attempts to create another partition with the second disk, Windows Logical Disk Manager will not be able to complete the request.

Workarounds

- Create a partition on only one of the “two” disks.
- Create a hardware RAID volume using the SAS host bus adapter’s RAID configuration utility (entered through the server’s BIOS on initial boot-up).